

On the inside



John Tiede gets post as top aide to Darnton

John Tiede, associate professor of business administration, was named Monday by Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college, as the new Assistant to the President.

In his new position, one that was created under Darnton's college reorganization, Tiede will serve as affirmative action officer for the college and will be responsible for institutional research and coordination of special college programs.

He received his bachelor's degree from Southwest Missouri State University, his master's from University of Arkansas, and his Juris Doctorate from University of Missouri-Columbia in 1974.

Said Darnton, "His (Tiede's) background as a lawyer will be helpful, certainly in reference to affirmative action matters."

In that area Tiede will work with search committees in terms of the search process, according to Darnton. Thus, Tiede will be replacing Myrna Dolence in that position.

Presently Tiede is teaching in the School of Business Administration, a position which will be open due to his appointment, and also Tiede is with a Webb City law firm. According to Darnton, Tiede would "certainly be doing less of that work..."

Active in affairs, Tiede is immediate past president of the Webb City-Carl Junction Rotary Club. He is also on the Board of directors of the Webb City Chamber of Commerce, and is chairman of the Zoning and Planning Commission and chairman of Housing Rehabilitation Board.

'Chart' editor clarifies story

In the Feb. 1980, edition of *The Chart* a personality feature appeared in which a local modeling school was mentioned by the interviewee. The interviewee, Ms. Maureen McCullough, was quoted as saying, "I once answered an ad for modeling at Kay's Modeling School. They tried to tell me they were going to teach me how to look good..." The quote continued to tell McCullough's personal opinions of that Joplin establishment.

After considerable re-evaluation by the Editor-in-Chief of *The Chart*, M. Clark Swanson, it was decided that a clarification should be made to the readership of *The Chart* concerning that quotation.

Said Swanson, "It is my opinion that that quotation made by Ms. McCullough was reported correctly by *The Chart's* Arts Editor J. Todd Belk. That is, Ms. McCullough did, in fact, make such a statement. Yet it must be understood that is only the opinion of Ms. McCullough and does not reflect the opinion of *The Chart* staff nor does it represent the opinion of the college, its student body, faculty, staff, or administration."

He continued to say that, "...I wish it to be known that by no means was this quotation, by its publication in the Feb. 28, 1980, edition of *The Chart*, meant to damage or libel Kay's Modeling School."

Swanson also noted that publication of the quotation was meant to enhance the personality of McCullough in the article by showing her opinions on different aspects of her life and environment in which she lives.

Finally, said Swanson, "It is not *The Chart's* policy, or intent, to publish any item that would discredit or harm any local institution. We merely report the news, and/or the opinions of those making the news, clearly and concisely with malice toward none."

"If anyone who read that particular story considered the opinion expressed by Ms. McCullough and reported by Mr. Belk to be the opinion of the staff or of any large number of people, then we apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused. Most readers, we feel, are capable of making their own judgements on such matters and do not look to us for guidance."

Continued on page 2



Homing pigeons provide entertainment and a hobby for local fanciers. Story on page 3.

Regents grant sabbaticals to two faculty members

Missouri Southern's Board of Regents met last Friday afternoon and in business granted two faculty members sabbatical leaves and approved the constitution of a new campus organization, Chi Alpha, a religious fraternity.

After a statement of finances, a construction report showed completion of Matthews Hall and secretarial sciences moving into the top floor by the end of this week. It was noted that the college will host a "Business Day" in April with some activities to be held in the new building.

Progress with the future residence halls was said to be approximately 5 percent underway. Information on the proposed tunnel crossing for Newman Road followed, and the college anticipates state funding with construction to begin in the summer and completion by the 1980 fall term.

President of the college, Dr. Donald Darnton, told those attending of plans to reorganize offices in Hearn Hall and the Student Center after the spring semester ends. Concerning faculty evaluations he noted that the procedure would entail the recent student form and previous activity analysis and administrative analysis. Also announced by the president was current progress on nominations for outstanding faculty awards. Work of the College Foundations and purpose was mentioned with an April 8 lecture on "Monetary Policy" scheduled.

In business the regents unanimously approved sabbaticals for Dr. Carmen Carney and Dr. Robert Smith. Carney will take her leave during the 1980-81 academic year to do research on Hispanics and the humanities. Smith will be spending the fall 1980 term researching the history of the Wyandot Indians. Both faculty members anticipate

books as a result of such work.

Discussion was stirred by Regent Jerry Wells as to sabbatical policy and the possibility of extending the leaves to more than two educators per year. The nature of sabbaticals also received examination, but no action was taken on either issue.

Second piece of business was the unanimous acceptance of Chi Alpha's constitution, making it a recognized student organization. Chi Alpha is an affiliate of the Assembly of God Church.

After the vote came an exchange, beginning with Wells, as to some problems with Chi Alpha's constitution. Wells noted the group's purpose clause and amendment process. It was, however, reminded by Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, that all campus organizations comply with college policy

and regulations.

During Doug Carnahan's, assistant dean of student affairs, discussion of his new role, there was also discussion about residence halls and decline in student population across the United States.

Dr. Darnton told the Regents that in regional observation of student population, Missouri Southern would most likely follow a pattern similar to that of Oklahoma and Arkansas. He said the college in its southwest Missouri location would not be greatly affected by the predicted decline in college attendance.

There were some words about additional housing for the college community. Additional conversation on Southern's housing included Wells' questions as to a termination clause in the residence hall contracts and the ability of the college to dismiss students. No action was taken on either issue.

Johnson tells how citizens can respond to abuses

Corporate control of government and how the public can respond to abuses were the subject of Monday morning's Missouri Southern convocation by Nicholas Johnson, head of the National Citizens' Committee for Broadcasting, former member of the Federal Communications Commission, and former administrator of the U.S. Maritime Administration. His lecture and meetings with classes were sponsored by the Special Events Committee.

Johnson began his talk by presenting the audience his first experience with government at age 14, an experience in which he was influenced by the autobiography of Lincoln Steffen whom he termed a

"muckraker." Steffen, he said, challenged cities all over the country, saying that each was corrupt and would prove it if given the opportunity.

The youthful Johnson could not believe his Iowa City was corrupt. He chose something small to investigate—city parking meters. He then said he discovered the parking meters existed because the company distributing them was receiving a pay-off. Next he discovered that a public swimming pool was to be built outside the city limits. After checking into this situation he found that a city council member lived next door to the proposed site. Johnson and friends circulated petitions, spoke

before the Iowa City council, and changes were made to build the pool at the city park.

Changes can and will occur "if you have an experience early on and discover that government will respond. Unfortunately, few have, and therefore you become cynical, don't vote and such," said the speaker.

"There are tremendous opportunities in politics, since some 90 percent of the people don't participate in politics. Get in at a level you can have some influence," told Johnson who as a political science student and a law student at the University of Texas—Austin was a precinct commit-

teeperson. He enthused that any one of the students attending the Southern lecture could chair the county political party within time.

With some experience in politics, Johnson became law clerk for Judge (now Chief Judge) John R. Born of the U.S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit and to the late Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black.

"Here I got an idea as to what the law can do to right a wrong," said the attorney who later taught at Georgetown University and the University of Illinois. When associated with the Washington law firm of Covington and Burling, his "sub-

Johnson

from pg. 1

career," he got some notion on how the large corporations control everything.

At Covington and Burling he was called to the White House, met a president for the first time, Lyndon Johnson, and was asked to take on the position of administering the U.S. Maritime Administration. He informed President Johnson that the position "was not what he had in mind but being the only one who didn't want it he (President Johnson) assessed by my judgement I was far more observant of the situation and I actually took it."

The new head said he discovered everyday a new title for his job, but he finally reconciled that what the agency did was administer subsidy programs. He explained that the U.S. shipping business found it difficult to compete with the foreign market and the U.S. government began to compensate by subsidies to the U.S. shipping industry. Johnson as administrator of the programs questioned why the situation was occurring and President Johnson launched an investigation. Meanwhile, said the speaker, industry itself paid for a report on the issue which concluded there was no economic benefit to the American Merchant Marine and that it was cheaper to deal with foreign shipping firms.

"Now," told Johnson, "if the industry itself said this, you can imagine what the government's investigation found." Johnson then reported that the study showed the U.S. shipping industry was inefficient compared to the foreign market, had no military advantage, and, as to the employment issue, it would be cheaper just to give each maritime employee a house and money for the rest of their lives.

But at budget and congressional hearings Johnson told them to take back money, not give it, and the idea was rejected. "We've been told that the American free enterprise system didn't want government in it. So I told them to compete in the open free market and they came in and asked for government money," he informed. "What they wanted was no market at all. They didn't want to have to compete with the foreign industry."

Looking around Washington, Johnson said he saw many subsidy programs like that offered by the Maritime Administration and "in fact, government is in the subsidy business. They take money from the poor and middle class and give it to the rich."

"Washington is not run by government. Economic and social policy is made by sub-governments," explained Johnson. According to the speaker, sub-governments arise under conditions of industries owned by a few and realization that government has the ability to influence their financial status.

"Subsidy programs are straight-out theft," described the attorney as he went on to note government defense contracts.

He cited U.S. Defense as the largest socialized industry in the United States with 10 firms sharing \$10 billion dollars in government monies. He said it was easy for such firms to spend millions of dollars each year on Congress and called subsidy packages for industries, such as defense, "leaf-raking" programs for elections. "Welfare for the rich" was another description given by the speaker when referring to subsidies.

And, "tariffs are a direct way of doing away with competition... tariffs just do away with competition," described Johnson.

Concerning price setting, Johnson began by saying, "a lot of people have been curious as to inflation and *Newsweek* observed that in some areas prices were going up but in others, where there was competition, the prices did not." He said it was too bad *Newsweek* did not pursue the issue further and also insisted that anti-trust laws needed enforcement.

The speaker claimed that three or four industries owned everything and they had created an oligarchy. Referring to the subsidy programs, tariffs and price fixing, and non-enforcement of anti-trust

laws, Johnson stated, "What in the hell would you have but inflation. They're going to gauge every penny. And they are. And they will."

"Taxes," said Johnson, "present more welfare for the rich."

Again speaking of sub-governments, the former F.C.C. official reported their structure as being the major industries aided by trade associations and the trade press. He noted that the National Association of Broadcasters tell their local stations to write their congresspersons about concerns of the networks though such actions are to the detriment of the local affiliates. "But the locals go ahead and do it and in turn deserve what they get. Trade press," he says, example being the NAB's *Broadcasting Magazine*, "tell about all the wretched things, and with some pride."

About Congress, Johnson reported, "the Congressional committee system has provided an even more viable system, they [industry] just pay all the committee rather than the entire Congress."

Upon leaving the Maritime Administra-

tion, Johnson went over to the Federal Communications Commission for a seven year term in which he was known as an outspoken consumer advocate. Johnson said, "many times when a decision was appealed it was my dissenting opinion that was upheld."

The power of mass media in politics is twofold, according to the speaker. "The way to be elected is by television and the way to run those elected is by television."

He stated that the networks were the public's trustees and condemned accessibility of the frequencies to only those who have money. He cited that public officials talk to constituents by buying time and that the broadcasters, as part of the oligarchy, like it that way.

"Power today is measured in terms of accessibility to media," and he presented that in modern day military overthrows the aggressor "doesn't go after the food market or industries. They go after radio and T.V. transmitters. It's true in the Soviet Union; it's true in South America; and it's true in the good old U.S.A."

He continued, "Locally it [the power] is your T.V. stations and newspapers." He

mentioned an historical incident in which Ross Tamm offered a magazine one million dollars to hold some story.

Concerning further alleged abuses by industry Johnson directed to the issue of coal mines, black lung disease, and health and safety laws. The consumer advocate stated that as long as it was cheaper for industry to disobey laws they would continue abuses. But once workers go to court and press for something to be done about the violations, he explained, industry no longer finds itself in a situation where it is cheaper to abuse. But he said it was unfortunate that few have been educated as their rights or have turned to attorneys as do the corporations.

After his experience with the F.C.C., Johnson perceived that the broadcasting industry was receiving a big hand for nothing in their application of the Fairness doctrine. "Media must deal with controversial issues," he demanded and said that media which only report weather, sports, fires and traffic accidents were just as bad as those which reported no news at all. He said that at least the latter were being honest and unhypocritical, about not wanting the people educated.

Peace Pilgrim describes journey for world peace

By Denise Springer Hansen

Last Friday a unique woman named Peace Pilgrim walked through Southern's campus. She was guest speaker in two psychology classes discussing her mission as a pilgrim for peace.

Peace walked "25,000 miles on foot for peace," her tunic advertises. She stopped counting the miles toward the end of 1964, but continues to walk for peace.

"Everyone has a purpose... my purpose is peace," she said. "This is an effort to do everything one person can for peace."

Peace Pilgrim makes contact with many

people on college campuses, in churches and through the media. She has covered the 50 United States, 10 Canadian provinces and parts of Mexico. This is her seventh crossing of the United States.

She talks with people hoping "they will do something for peace in their own way." She said, "I have not asked to see results but many people have been inspired, in a variety of ways, to make peace, on a personal basis or by writing their congressman."

The grave world situation can be remedied with peace, she feels. She said, "Only as we become peaceful people will we find ourselves living in a peaceful

world."

Peace is supported by faith and possesses only the blue clothing she wears and the contents of her pockets: a comb, folding tooth brush, unanswered letters and a pen. A handbill containing the message says, "I shall remain a wanderer until mankind has learned the way of peace, walking until I am given shelter and fasting until I am given food."

Peace began her walk on Jan. 1, 1953, from Los Angeles. She said, "I came from a quiet life... When I started out my friends thought I was crazy. They thought I would not survive the first year. I went against the advice of all my friends."

Realizing that money and possessions would never make her happy she sold everything she owned. "I've never met a happy millionaire, and I've met a lot of millionaires," she said, besides "a pilgrim can't be a slave to comfort and convenience."

Peace Pilgrim left Joplin Saturday for several other Missouri cities before moving on to Iowa and Minnesota. She said, "I walk on the endless energy that comes from inner peace."

Free literature and information can be obtained by writing Peace Pilgrim, Cologne, New Jersey 08213.

Employers to interview

Two companies will be holding interviews on campus next Wednesday, according to the Placement Office.

To be eligible for job interviews persons must be alumni of the college or graduating seniors of December, 1979, or May, 1980, and have credentials on file in the Placement Office, Room 207 in the Billingsly Student Center. Interested persons must sign for an appointment.

Division of Adult Services will interview all accounting majors or students with a minimum of 18 hours in accounting. Applicants will be interviewing for Auditing I positions and must be willing to relocate to Kansas City, Springfield, St. Louis, or Jefferson City.

Summit National Life Insurance Company will be interviewing all business majors for managerial positions in their new Joplin office.

Lightner wins 'Showcase'

Beth Lightner of Nevada won first place in Southern Showcase, a competitive exhibit of artworks by Missouri Southern art students. Lightner's entry was a pen and ink drawing titled "Twig Study."

Brent Watkinson of Billings placed second with a stoneware vase; third place was awarded to Debbie Boles of Granby for a soft-ground print—"Reflections."

The works were judged by Val Christensen, director of the Spiva Art Center.

ECM strives to give service to campus commuters

By Rob Reeser

A building which is located at Newman and Duquesne roads just east of the campus provides services vital to the social development of Missouri Southern students. The Ecumenical Campus Ministry building which is at the sign of the purple ship is striving to provide vital services for a commuter campus. The slogan of the ECM as spoken by Virginia Tyler, property manager, is "We don't want to be your buddy, just a friend."

The first church affiliations of ECM included Methodists, Lutherans, Catholics, the Disciples of the Christian faith, and Presbyterian.

When first founded the ECM had a wide variety of activities. Some of them were

not very popular with the public such as being involved with anti-Viet Nam groups. In the 1970s under the leadership of Dr. Graham Riggs, the ECM expanded its horizons to include Southern. It also became an outreach to the community. Successful programs such as planning careers in life, transactional analysis, dealing with divorce, Bible studies, and discussions of contemporary problems of society were initiated. One challenge did arise, that of being a good ministry to a commuter campus.

Now the ECM has the opportunity to deal with and assist older and more mature students than before. The energy shortage and change in types of students and structure have led to a reevaluation of the church mission. The ECM is now asking "Who knows where the future of God will

lead us?" Some of the needs to be met are currently involving the negotiation for a daycare center for students' and faculty children, a good place for childhood development students to receive practical experience. The ECM building can provide a quiet place for a student to study or relax. It has a large room for the holding of club meetings and dances and holds Sunday evening Mass at 5:30 led by Father Fergus Monahan, followed by a protestant service at 7.

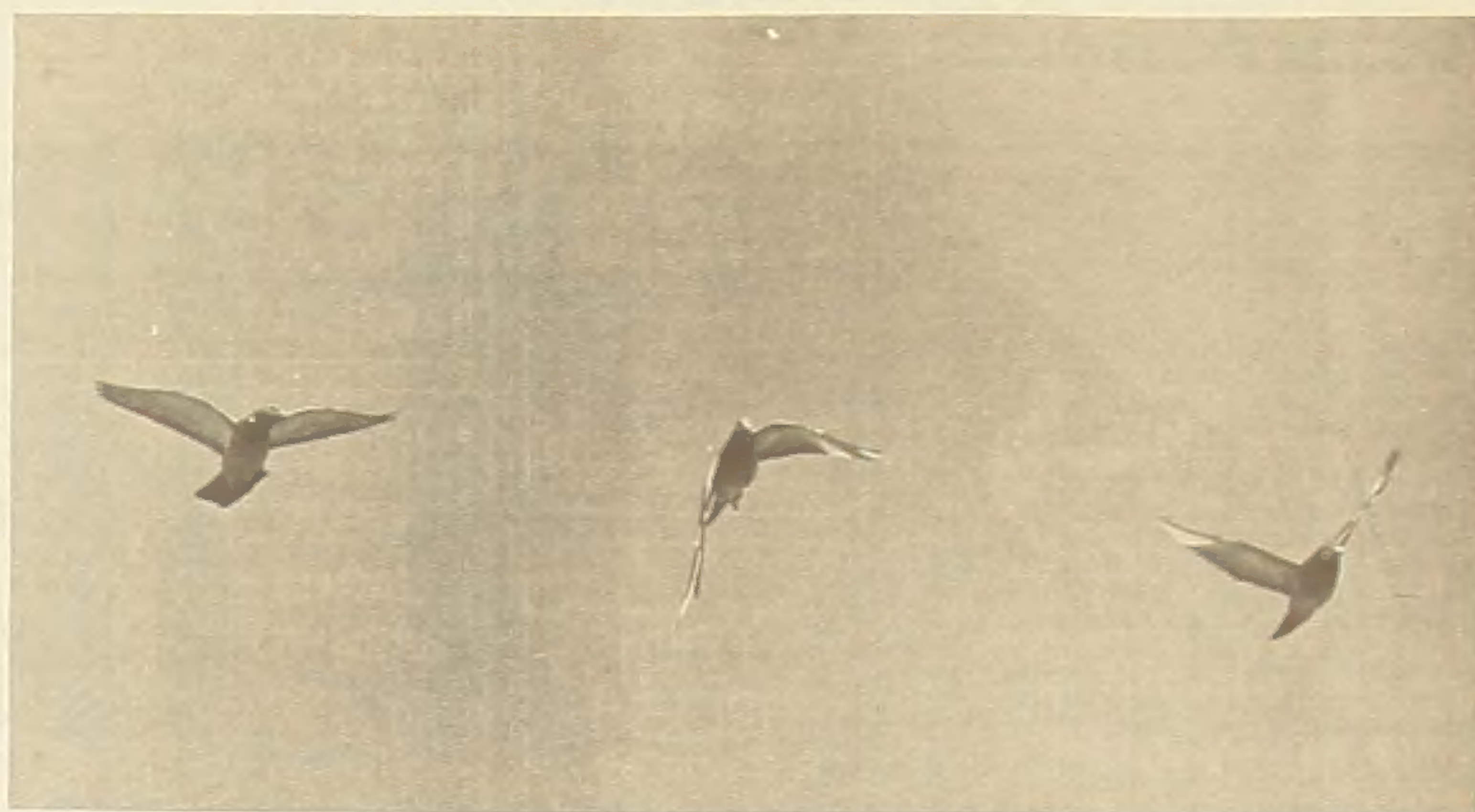
Karen Yount is the campus minister, but property manager Tyler is at the ECM most of the time. She is involved in OCSA (Organization to Counter Sexual Assault) which can use the assistance of anyone over 21 interested. She also participates in scouting and has raised two children and is a foster parent. Her husband

Charles is also involved in scouting and is considered a neighborhood dad. Virginia is attending a sociology class this semester and loves being around young people. "I was born old and am getting younger by the day," she said. Before, she did not want anything to do with young people. She also teaches Sunday School for junior and senior highschoolers.

When asked about the significance of the purple sign of the ship, she replied, "Life is a voyage. Christ taught us that although he was the master he first was the servant. Our purpose is to be a servant to God and provide a ministry and service to students, faculty, and staff."

Students are welcomed to volunteer to work for the ECM and should contact Mrs. Tyler.

Everybody should have a pigeon, says KMC president



Paul Michaels is the president of K.M.C. (Kansas-Missouri-Club). The K.M.C. is the four-state area's own homing pigeon club. The club was revived three years ago after renewed interest in the sport. The sport of the K.M.C. club is racing their homing pigeons. This sounds like a thing for Andy Capp, who is probably the world's most celebrated pigeon aficionado, but anyone is eligible for this club.

According to Michaels the expense of owning and racing pigeons is largely dependent on the person's degree of involvement. Says Michaels, "It's just a hobby; you can go overboard or you can use your head and not waste money."

In this area a homing pigeon can be purchased for as little as five dollars. Michaels said that some people believe that lofts for the pigeons are expensive and hard to build, but Michaels does not think that a loft needs to be so elaborate, saying that an old fruit crate would be sufficient. The cost of belonging to the K.M.C. is relatively cheap, amounting to only a ten dollar club fee a year.

The main activity of the club is racing homing pigeons from a set point to the owner's house. Michaels described how a typical race was conducted.

The pigeons are first sent to the starting point of the race, where they are released. The members must remain at home so that they will be present when the pigeons return to their lofts. The object of the race is simple: whichever bird returns to its loft first is the winner.

A leg band is placed on the pigeon at the starting point of the race. The band has two numbers on it, one which identifies the pigeon's owner and one which is known to the

race officials at the starting point of the race. When a member's bird returns to its loft he must call in the numbers to the race officials. The officials confirm the numbers and check the arrival time of the pigeon. This process eliminates any possible cheating.

Nobody is sure how a homing pigeon can find its way home over long distances. Michaels theorized that the pigeons use magnetic fields to zero in on their home. Racing pigeons can reach speeds of up to 35 mph and sustain speeds for great distances.

Michaels says that people are under the misconception that all pigeons carry disease and lice. He disagrees, saying that only wild pigeons carry diseases and that homing pigeons rarely transmit disease.

In addition to homing pigeons and wild pigeons there are also special breeds of pigeons raised to be showbirds. The showbirds, as the name implies, are raised exclusively for show. These pigeons are beautiful and exotic and specially bred for pigeon shows. Carrier pigeons are similar to homing pigeons in that they both can carry messages. The carrier pigeons however, has a different physical build from homing pigeons. Michaels says that there are over 2,000 different kinds of pigeons world over.

According to Michaels the popularity of pigeons in America is far behind that of Europe. In Belgium, for instance, almost every family owns pigeons.

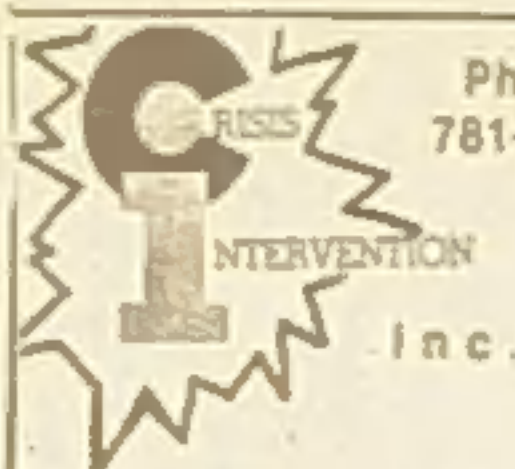
England is also another country in which pigeons are a national pastime. But if you would like to help increase the sport in American contact Paul Michaels. Said Michaels, "I think everybody should have a pigeon."

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opinion

On the Center. . .

Recently there has been a move underway to make better use of the Billingsly Student Center by student organizations. In a recent meeting between student leaders and college officials this topic was brought forth with little notice of it given by the student leaders.

No matter, the crusade will continue. But in order for the Center to become more attractive for students, incentives must be given by the college for students using the Center.

In recent years the most prohibitive factor concerning students' use of the Center was that clause located in the Food Service Contract. This clause states that all food used in the Center would have to be supplied by the food service located in the Center.

Elimination of the clause would allow students to cut costs and limit the amount of red tape associated with the ordering of food.

Although it is new, the Center must be made available on broader terms to classes meeting in the Center. Such a move would draw students, who might rarely enter the Center, into the building.

The College Union Board should also play a part in this expansion. Although at this point several CUB activities take place in the Center, more such events should be scheduled. Further, the CUB ought to be given the responsibility of attracting students to that building.

However much the Center is being used, or little, the one thing that must be done is find the Center a drawing card, an attraction, yet just not for student organizations but for the individual student.

. . .and the Senate

Again, members of the Student Senate are turning out to be some of the strongest supporters of anarchy that are known at this time. Now, it seems, the standard operating procedure of Senate is the suspension of rules motion. Disorganization seems to be the rule rather than the exception.

Blame can only be assumed by one person, Student Senate President Robert Mutrux. It is Mutrux's failure to provide the needed leadership that is to account for the anarchy present in the Senate.

However, while Mutrux must be held accountable for the Senate's overall performance, the individual senators must be held in contempt for their actions leading to the Senate's apparent disorganization.

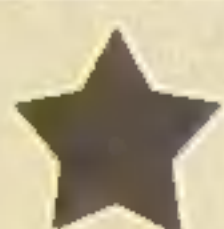
Time given for the consideration of issues in the Senate seems to be little. It seems, to observers, that an issue is voted upon, then discussed.

To remedy the present situation at this time is nearly impossible. With only two months left in the semester, the Senate should do little harm. Yet even at this late date discipline is needed by the members of the Senate if they are to reverse their present trend at all.

However, what is amazing is the fact that this is a recurring problem for the Student Senate. From one year to the next the same problems occur. It seems that you can't teach an old dog new tricks.



Ha! You wanna know why Jimmy's doing so well right now? It's so everyone can be sure it's Jimmy they vote against when it counts...in November!



Clark Swanson

Medical care and automobile care compared by one who hates doctors

For the past twenty years I have had the privilege of spending very little for health care. Many ask, "Clark, how have you lived 20 years and still haven't spent a dime, not one dime on health care?"

And just as simply I reply, "I avoid doctors like the black death."

Doctors, to me, are nothing more than glorified auto mechanics. The only difference is that they've spent over 20 years in school and work on your body instead of your car. And in one respect they have striking similarities; they'll both take your money with a smile and laugh all the way to the bank.

And for someone who is, in most respects, supposed to save your life, most people are very fearful of doctors. It seems the first question asked of them is, "Am I going to die?"

Like any other profession they, too, have a uniform

set of questions which are always repeated no matter what the situation is.

My favorite, for example, is, "What's wrong?" A simple question but one that seems hardly fitting for a person with 20 years of education. I mean if I knew what was wrong I wouldn't be here now, would I?

If I knew what was wrong, I would go to the library and look through the massive volumes of medical research and correct it myself. If I needed help making the correction, I'd ask a friend to help. It's kind of like working on your own car—save yourself some money.

They (doctors) also seem to have a complex about being lied to.

"Does that hurt?"

"No"

"That's got to hurt; here let's do something about it."

Another favorite is having one tell me that I shouldn't smoke. And all the while he wants to buy a cigarette and asks for a light. It seems that doctors are opposed to all the fun things in life. I think, though, they're trying to deter others so they will be sure for them.

And like auto mechanics; they will never leave business away. It doesn't matter if anything is wrong or not; they'll find something; after all it's their job.

There is one difference that I have noticed, however; a doctor's office is always cleaner than a garage. I guess that is because they operate at a hospital.



Blaine Kelly

Maybe you'd better read this column and write the headline yourself

This is a followup to last week's column on usage of the English language, the first paragraph of which was butchered (22 words omitted) by hurried editors until most of that paragraph's humor lie ravished, unbuttoned, strumpeted, prostituted, and blubbering in confusion, cursing somebody's nimble fingers—fingers that erase all that is virtuously funny in a single sweeping stroke of degradation. That is to say, the paragraph was unbuttoned and undone. There is obviously a conspiracy from the inside! either a conspiracy or some honest mistakes, some honest mistakes.

While last week I was concerned with overused phrases, redundancies, and pleaded for more creative originality in verbal communication and in all non-literary formats (The capsule heading which read "what we need is a little more originality in literary works" was a boldface mistake, a dumb oversight that I had nothing to do with.) This week I'd like to briefly discuss the non-sensical phrases and unnecessary things we say, some of which have become old standards, some of them replies we make without thinking. One, in answer to "Where did you park the car?" is "Down there where we parked it." Another, in response to some type of accident, is "No problem." It is stupid to say this, because it always implies that there is indeed a problem before

you, and that the problem is apparently bad enough that it requires putting it out of your head by placing it in the negative and not acknowledging it. We usually say "No problem" as a polite courtesy, though such a statement contains little sense after someone has just run over Fluffy or spilled a quart of DW 40 on your most expensive leisure suit. But maybe I've missed the point. Maybe if there is no problem, there exists only a little inconvenience.

Well, if you don't make a stupid reply, chances are you ask a stupid question. Stupid questions such as asking the waiter in a restaurant if the rib steak is good, or asking a shoe salesman if the pair you are planning to buy are well-made. You don't expect them to say no, do you? Now that question isn't so stupid.

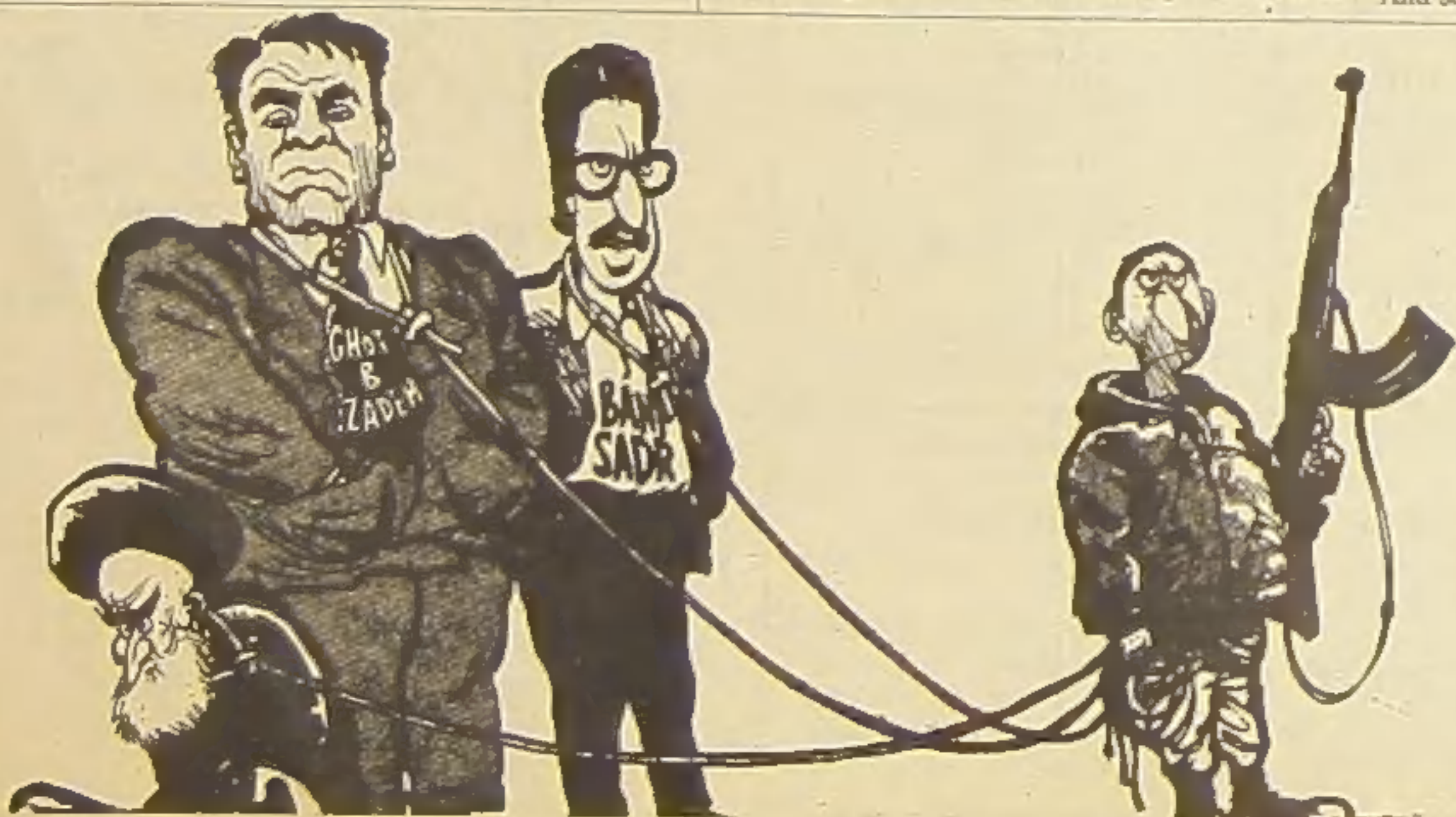
And please answer me this. Why is it that when two people are in a house and one of them decides to take a shower, the one says to the other "I'm getting in the shower; so if the phone rings, you answer it." I'm always tempted to say something to the effect of: "Me answer it? Gosh, if it rung I was just going to stand here dumbfounded." Often words roll out of our heads and off our tongues that are only gratuitous.

And some of the typical things parents say to their

children are childish beyond compare. Take, for instance, when a kid is staying overnight with a friend, and the parent says "Be good, now." Does anyone really think those words are going to keep him out of trouble? Does anybody think for a minute he's going to remember his parent's words as being anything more than a reminder to be good? Or is it just drowning the neighbor's cat? Do parents think golden halos emanate from their mouths and come to rest over their kid's head or something? Besides, any kid who has to be reminded to stay out of trouble is a bad risk anyway. And here's one I love: "Don't get smart with me." That standard backslashing is a condemnation of a child's creativeness and innate intelligence and is counterproductive for the parent because it lashes out at his own stupidity. I'm sure the kid is thinking "Boy is he dumb. I'm already so smart that he's getting jealous."

And I've often wondered why we look at "people who live by their wits" in a condescending manner. Why do we say this—call them witty—and at the same time consider this class of people too stupid to get a decent job.

Well, those are a few out of several hundred, if not several thousand, possible examples of the duncery we so frequently display in open dialogue.



The Chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examination periods, from August through May, by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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Drug Abuse

Help available for local drug addicts

Walking into the private cafeteria at St. John's Medical Center, the young woman appears apprehensive and nervous. After inquiring she is welcomed by a friendly group and told, "Yes, this is Narcotics Anonymous."

Despite the group's friendliness and offer to help, her fear is apparent throughout the meeting.

With those presented, seated around tables arranged in a rectangle, self-introductions begin.

"My name is Don, and I'm an alcoholic and drug addict."

The group responds as one.

"Hi, Don."

The introductions continue around the tables. When the young woman's turn comes, her head is bowed; the room is quiet; she looks up, then lowers her head again, responding, "I'm Mary, and I'm a drug addict."

"Hi, Mary."

Mary sits and listens as other members tell of drug related episodes in their lives.

According to literature furnished by Narcotics Anonymous (NA):

Often the first thing that can open the doors of recovery for the addict is recognition of himself in others. The Group provides a setting in which the newcomer can find this identification by hearing a number of recovering addicts.

NA is a non-profit organization dedicated to helping people who have come to realize they have a drug problem. NA has no dues or fees, as expenses are met by "passing the hat," however, contributions of this kind are not a requirement of membership.

Further NA literature states;

"...we take no pledges; we don't say that we abstain from drugs 'forever.' Instead we try to follow what we call the 'Twenty-Four Hour Plan.' We concentrate on keeping clean for just the current 24 hours. We simply try to get through one day at a time without drugs. If we feel the urge to use we neither yield nor refuse. We merely defer taking that particular drug until tomorrow."

According to Don (not his real name), a current member of NA, the program has been a success.

Said Don: "Since we started, I've seen so much of an improvement on recovery. It's the main influence on my own (recovery) I can say for sure. The need is there, and many people are enthused about the program and are staying clean. That's the

purpose of the program, for people to stay clean."

Don told of improvements in members' lives.

He said, "This program offers a better life than what they've been living. If it didn't then they'd go back to drugs. Some of the folks have gotten jobs and homes. They are getting enjoyment out of life instead of being miserable somewhere. They are leading happy and fulfilled lives."

Another aid offered by NA is a telephone service. When anyone feels the need for support he has a list of members and their telephone numbers so that he might call and talk about the problem.

Though Don has been straight for six months, he mentioned a recent occurrence in which he sought support and found it by picking up the telephone. He went on to tell of calls he had received.

Said Don: "I've gotten calls in the middle of the night at about 2 or 3 in the morning. These are usually people in their early days of staying straight. It's usually within their first 90 days. What's surprising is how talking to someone can help them stay straight."

Along with NA the Ozark Mental Health Center offers help for persons trying to combat drug problems. Unlike NA the Center offers professional counseling. John F. Flor, the director of community services at Ozark Mental Health, was involved with a drug rehabilitation program in Philadelphia.

Said Flor, "I started and directed a drug rehabilitation center known as Horizon House in the inner city. Our clients were garbage men. If you'd hand them five pills, they'd take them."

Flor said the program was one of behavior modification. Many of the clients there were received into the program as an alternative to their going to jail. He stated that any act of violence or possession of drugs was grounds for immediate dismissal from the program.

Flor stated his belief in holding drug users responsible for their actions.

"I'm a strong believer in holding people responsible for their behavior. If people are under the influence of drugs they must still be held responsible. They may need treatment but must also be held responsible for their actions."

Flor stated that education is needed to combat the drug problem. He said that the education must be accurate and cited marijuana as an example where misinformation has existed. When people found out pot wasn't as harmful as they had been told they began to doubt information about other drugs as well.

Joplin Detective Blake Wolf talked about

the police department's role in combating drug abuse.

"We are strictly an enforcement agency; however, we do provide speeches, presentations, and seminars when requested. We are making presentations for elementary kids on drug abuse."

Wolf said the police department works with the Missouri Bureau of Dangerous Drugs and Narcotics in attempts to combat misuse of prescription drugs. He stated that pharmacies call the department stating that "Dr. X" is abusive writing scripts.

A local pharmacist said he believes more investigation should be used in combating prescription misuse.

"Doctors prescribe more than is necessary. I think the legal aspect of it needs to be tightened down. Inspections are usually on complaints. Routine inspections would be good."

These inspections consist of examination of pharmacy files and documentation of what drugs have been prescribed by which doctor and for which patients.

This pharmacist stated that to his knowledge there are only two agents employed by the Missouri Department of Social Services for the purpose of conducting such investigations.

In efforts to combat the actual abuse of drugs, all persons asked feel that there is a need for education.

Said the principal of Joplin's Memorial High School: "That's something that at the present time we handle in our general science course. That sort of thing is good because you are increasing awareness. Teachers, administrators, and counselors need to be more aware of it; by increasing our awareness we can increase the students' awareness."

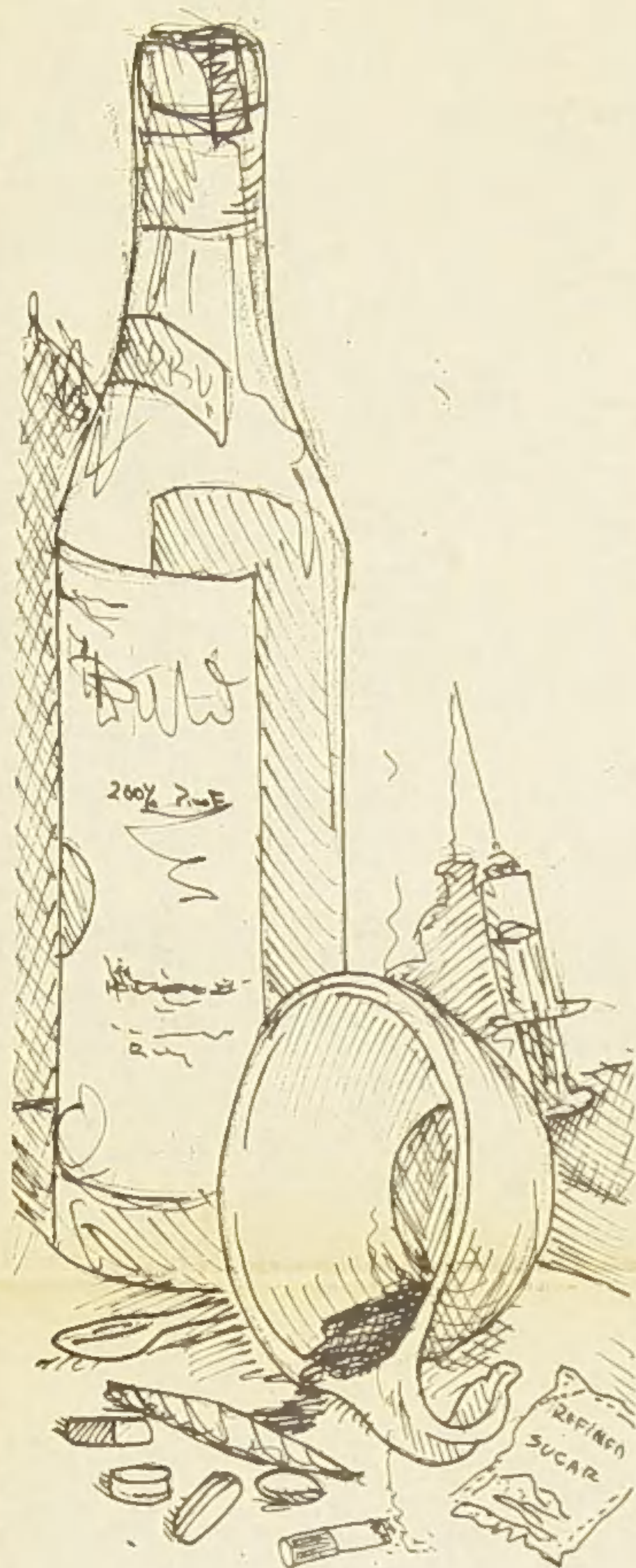
According to Wolf, attitudes toward drugs are directly related to alcohol. What many people don't realize is that alcohol itself is a drug.

Said Wolf, "The community needs to know where the real problem is, and that is alcohol abuse. There are far more youngsters arrested for alcohol violations than for 'schedule' drug violations."

"The real influence comes from parents. The people sitting back on Friday afternoon sipping beer and reading in the paper about the drug problem don't realize the example they are setting for their kids."

Wolf stated that positive examples and increasing awareness would help prevent the problem.

Said Wolf, "It's a whole lot easier to prevent the problem than to try to eradicate it."



Drug problem said to be minimal on Missouri Southern campus

A party of two is seated in a booth at a local restaurant. Of the two, one is a large man who appears to be in his late twenties. Seated opposite him is a younger man with an opened notebook and a pen. The first man is an alcoholic and drug addict; he has also dealt drugs but is presently hard at work trying to stay "clean." So that he may remain anonymous he assumes the name Neal and begins to tell of his past involvement with drugs.

"The first drugs I ever pushed were pot, then speed, and downers. I was dealing to support my own habit. I never really made that much profit; it was a way to get drugs free."

Before his days of dealing drugs he had another way of getting drugs for free.

Said Neal, "I was 16 when I really got into chemicals but before then I used to sneak around and steal my mom's valium."

Originally from Texas, Neal told of his school days in Houston.

"There are a lot of drugs in high schools. When I was in school if I had the money I could always pick up something. We used to smoke joints at lunchtime when the teachers were around."

He laughingly added, "The first hit of acid I ever did was in home room." Neal went on to compare the price of acid then with today's price.

"Back then it was \$1 to \$1.50 for a hit. Nowadays you're lucky if you can find a good hit of acid for \$5 to \$10."

One of the big markets for drugs is at colleges and universities. According to Neal the most popular drugs are pot, speed, and downers.

While the demand for marijuana and downers stays fairly constant, the demand for speed fluctuates on the campus.

Said Neal, "During finals time is your largest demand for speed. Students trying to cram for finals do a lot of speed. I sold a lot of speed and a lot of dope to a guy who was maintaining a 3.5 average. It hits all scholastic levels."

According to Neal, the average person buys from 10 to 20 "hits," while some may buy 100 "hits" and end up selling them to friends. He went on to talk about the varying quantities he's sold.

Neal said, "I've sold thousands [of hits] and I've sold two and three here and there. I used to deal thousands of [hits of] speed and downers. If I really tried I could deal a thousand every two or three days. It's real hard. I've moved 160 pounds of pot in a week before... but not too often. There's been time I've had a hard time selling, but not very often. Weekends were always the best time."

To give further example of the demand for drugs among college students, another source wise to the drug situation, had this to say: "It was back in '73 or '74; I had personal knowledge of this place where there was a bunch of drugs manufactured out in California. It was in bulk, mostly speed, and was shipped to Joplin where it was counted out in bags of 1,000 to be sent to St. Louis for the col-

leges. They were taking it to St. Louis University, Washington University, and the other colleges around to be distributed on campus. The car was stopped in St. Louis. I forget how many hits there were; I believe it was around one million or possibly a little more. At the time, it was the largest shipment of speed found in the United States. This was just one shipment to St. Louis. Admittedly that's probably the largest of the bunch but I'm sure there were other shipments."

He went on to say that though he was not personally aware of the situation at Southern, he believes the problem exists.

"The market is there, and where there is a market, there is a dealer."

According to Detective Blake Wolf of the Joplin Police Department, there is a problem, but not one of major dimensions.

"In my opinion the drug problem in schools has been over-sensitized. I don't think it is to tremendous proportions. I think it's readily available in the dorms. I've worked undercover operations out there myself; however, I'd like to play it down, because it's not to tremendous proportions. There is not a significant number of students involved in selling on campus."

"It's real hard for us to gauge the use out there because of the commuter students. As far as on campus, it's confined to the dormitories."

Larry Karst, counselor at Southern, also mentioned the effects the commuting situation has on the drug problem at the

college. Said Karst, "The fact that we are a commuter campus lessens the likelihood of drug sales. Some 90 percent here are commuters. It's not the problem here that it would be on a residential campus."

Aside from drugs on campus, Neal spoke of other sources.

"People buy drugs from friends or from someone they discover through word of mouth. Concerts are always a good place to pick up dope. Anybody that's done drugs for a while can think of a reason to get drugs from a doctor. They just tell him they haven't been sleeping or that they need to lose weight. I had one doctor write me a script [prescription] for both speed and downers, speed to get me going and downers to bring me down. I enjoyed him. Today it's harder than it was five years ago, but it's still possible."

According to a local pharmacist, abuse of prescription drugs is quite common. Said the pharmacist: "I think doctors prescribe more than necessary; this is because of patient requests. I'd say the number is less than half, but there are too many that do it. People know who those doctors are by talking around, and they go to them. As far as I'm concerned, they create a legal addiction. In other words, they allow people to become addicted."

A female member of Narcotics Anonymous assumes the name Susie. She told of her past experiences with doctors.

Said Susie: "If I wanted speed I'd go in and tell them [the doctors] that I was overweight. For barbiturates I'd go in crying and tell them my husband had left

me. It used to be pretty easy, but they have begun to crack down."

Another member of Narcotics Anonymous added: "Doctors were the best source of connection I ever had."

Susie mentioned a few other methods for obtaining drugs. She, along with some other members of Narcotics Anonymous, told of stealing drugs in the past from medicine cabinets. According to Susie, she and a friend had randomly knocked on doors telling residents that due to car trouble they needed to use a telephone.

Once inside the house while one was on the telephone, the other would sneak herself to go to the bathroom. Once the door was closed, the medicine cabinet was opened and had become her personal pharmacy. Drugs of all kinds were obtained through this method. Whether they be speed, downers, or perhaps a laxative was not always known, but even still, the drugs were taken.

"Another way is by going to a doctor and stealing their script pads, writing them out and taking them to the drug store."

Though often detected by drug enforcement agents, a local pharmacist said that many abusers often write better scripts than the doctors themselves.

Drugs are obtained in many ways. From the "pushers" to the respected local doctor — both are common sources for drug users. The addict will go to any length to get drugs. Unfortunately, this is one effort in which he achieves success.

the Arts

What's Happening

At the Movies

American Gigolo. Story of male prostitution in the new west. Directed by Paul Schrader and starring Richard Gere, Lauren Hutton, and Nina Van Pallant.

All That Jazz. A Broadway director faces death after a life of sex and drugs. Starring Roy Scheider, Jessica Lange, Ann Reinking, Leland Palmer, Cliff Gorman, and Ben Vereen. Directed by Bob Fosse.

Being There. A middle-aged man is thrust into the world after being isolated by everything except television. The world takes him as prophet. Starring Peter Sellers, Shirley MacLaine, and Melvyn Douglas. Directed by Hal Ashby.

Chapter Two. Based on the romance of Neil Simon and Marsha Mason. Starring Marsha Mason and James Caan.

Coal Miner's Daughter. A love story based on the life of country singer Loretta Lynn. Starring Sissy Spacek and Tommy Lee Jones.

Kramer vs. Kramer. Two divorced parents fight over the rights of raising their son. Directed by Robert Benton and starring Dustin Hoffman, Meryl Streep, Justin Henry, and Jane Alexander.

Simon. New York is blessed with an alien from another planet. Starring Alan Arkin and Madeline Kahn. Directed by Marshall Brickman.



In Concert

Bonnie Raitt
Friday, March 21
Cain's Ballroom, 423 N. Main
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Iggy Pop (new wave)
Thursday, March 27
Cain's Ballroom, 423 N. Main
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Christopher Cross (jazz)
Friday, March 28
Cain's Ballroom, 423 N. Main
Tulsa, Oklahoma

***Cheap Trick (rock 'n roll)**
Saturday, April 12
Allen Fieldhouse, 8 p.m.
Lawrence, Kansas
Tickets \$8.00, \$9.00

***Linda Rondstadt (rock 'n roll)**
Thursday, April 24
Kemper Arena, 8 p.m.
Tickets \$10.50, \$9.50

Loretta Lynn (country)
Saturday, May 17
Ziegfeld's, 6550 East 71st St.
Tulsa, Okla.
1st show—\$18.50, 8 p.m.
2nd show—\$16.50, 11 p.m.
Call 918-492-5303

*Send money order in self-addressed, stamped envelope plus 50 cents per ticket for handling to:
Capital Tickets
P.O. Box 3428
Kansas City, KS 66103



On Record

Billy Joel, Glass Houses. Columbia. Superstar Joel, noted for his ballads and pop songs turns his direction toward the New Wave.

Coalminer's Daughter. Soundtrack. MCA. Some of country music's favorites are covered on this album including vocals by Sissy Spacek.

Madness. Sire. New dance music from an old style of black music called ska. Current craze on the British charts.

The Specials. Chrysalis. Another group performing ska. Produced by Elvis Costello. Becoming a favorite in Eastern frat houses.

Rachel Sweet, **Protect the Innocent.** Stiff-Columbia. Seventeen-year-old starlite from Cleveland who is reminiscent of Brenda Lee. Her first album covered pop-country while this one rocks hard.

'Hiroshima Mon Amour' showing Tuesday

Hiroshima Mon Amour, a highly acclaimed French film, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the top floor rotunda of the Billingsly Student Center. This is the tenth program in the current International Film Festival presented by the Missouri Southern Film Society and the Missouri Arts Council.

Directed by Alain Resnais, *Hiroshima Mon Amour* is the story of a fleeting love affair, a powerful portrait of two people. A French actress and a Japanese architect, both married, meet at Hiroshima and fall in love. Within 74 hours the brief but passionate encounter between two strangers ends. The lovers are trapped in their remembrances of the past and are living without hope for the future.

Hiroshima Mon Amour is the remarkably ambitious film which in the early 1960s started the stampede of modern French novelists into the cinema with Marguerite Duras' screenplay. Resnais' film is an extraordinary lyric poem which combines brilliant performances, unusual techni-

ques and complex underlying themes.

Numerous complimentary reviews include: "Undoubtedly a masterpiece... It is, of course, a work of enormous dignity, a landmark in motion pictures." (*Saturday Review*) "At once, we have one of the frankest, yet most beautifully presented, series of carnal love ever shown in a serious film. (Parker Tyler, *Classics of the Foreign Film*) "It is the most original, moving, exciting and important movie I've seen in years, somehow managing to combine a love story with propaganda against war and the atomic bomb without either losing its full force. (Dwight MacDonald, *Esquire*) "Alain Resnais' film is quite possibly the most controversial first feature since *Citizen Kane*. It has aroused the same sort of excitement and partisanship; its place in film history seems no less firmly assured." (*British Monthly Film Bulletin*)

Admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for students or senior citizens or by season ticket.



Hiroshima Mon Amour, one of the most highly acclaimed films of the 1960s, is to be shown Tuesday night as part of the International Film Series. Called a remarkably ambitious film, it comprises a documentary of Hiroshima past and present, and an indictment of our forgetfulness and atomic madness.



Scott Martin

Play reviewer finds delightful evening in college production of 'Born Yesterday'

By Scott Martin
Guest reviewer

For the past several seasons there has been somewhat of a void in good light comedy in Missouri Southern's theatre department, but last week's production of *Born Yesterday* has bridged the gap nicely. Working with the 1947 Garson Kanin script, the cast runs to the challenge and provided a well paced, tidy little production that made the material seem just as relevant and comic as when it was written.

Director Milton Brietzke is largely to credit for the evenness and fluidity of the play. Many directors have the tendency to direct this type of comedy with such heaviness that the audience feels this force and becomes slightly uncomfortable. Brietzke uses such a light touch that the play seems to glide along effortlessly, drawing the audience almost unaware.

Credit must be given to the excellent cast whose display of character and comic style in most cases was exceptional. Chief among these was Maureen McCullough as Billie Dawn, the role that won Judy Holiday the 1950 Academy Award. McCullough has definitely matured in her acting style and her "feeling" for naturalistic character was at a zenith in this production. Her genuineness with the character of Billie Dawn, the former chorus girl who is learning to be smart, won her the hearts of the audience. Her freshness brought new life to many of the cliches of the play.

Chris Larson, who played Harry Brock, the self-made millionaire boyfriend of Miss Dawn, also provided an excellent display of character and style. Larson, a veteran of many Missouri Southern productions, gave a fun interpretation of Harry even though at times his character seemed slightly calculated and lacked the freshness of McCullough's character. However, his complete grasp of the character and his inventiveness provide one of his best performance since the 1975 production of *All My Sons*.

Mike Williams as Paul Verrall, the journalist who begins as Dawn's teacher and winds up falling love with her, probably turned in the weakest performance of the play. This could be partially due to the lack of "depth" in the character. Williams' acting is more of a dramatic, laid back style, and he failed to project much more than the one dimensional character that is written.

Barry Martin, another Southern veteran, gave a good, although somewhat disappointing portrayal of Fred Devery, the lush lawyer who handles Brock's affairs. Martin actually did very well with the character, portraying the drunk to near perfection. Martin was guilty of an actor's greatest sin, upstaging the rest of the cast. Martin failed to use an actor's restraint and carried his drunken antics to the point of calling the audience's attention away from the central action of the play.

A couple of cameo performances stand out as particularly good. First, Jim Blair as Eddie Brock, Harry's dim-witted cousin, whose performance in *A Streetcar Named Desire* provided the same quality. Although Eddie has relatively few lines, his character was so well constructed that it stands out above the excellent cast. Also memorable is the performance of



Chris Larson and Maureen McCullough both receive favorable reviews from Scott Martin for their performances in *Born Yesterday*. In that play Larson portrayed Harry Brock while McCullough played Billie.

Rita Henry as Helen, the maid. Her performance was so simple, yet perfectly presented. She could have been a maid in any hotel, but fit beautifully in this play.

The only flaw appearing to this viewer was in the set of the play. Designed by Sam Claussen, theatre technical director,

the design seemed to work well but its implementation was lacking. The set was supposed to be a \$235 a day hotel suite, but seemed to extremely dingy, almost suited. It looked too run down for the type of room Harry Brock would inhabit. There was also a melange of styles of furnishings and a clash of colors in shades of

green that did not match.

Overall, *Born Yesterday* rates with the best of the productions presented by Missouri Southern. Its quality is almost unsurpassed by any college production this review has ever seen. It provides much hope for the upcoming seasons at Missouri Southern.

southern Sports



Brenda Pitts, sophomore, sharpens her hunting skills in pre-season practice at Fred G. Hughes Stadium. Southern takes on SIU-Edwardsville today at 2 p.m.

Softball season starts off with double loss to Oklahomans

Missouri Southern launched its 1980 softball campaign by dropping a doubleheader to Northeastern Oklahoma State on Monday, 6-3 and 7-2.

"Even though we lost," said coach G.I. Willoughby, "I felt pretty good about the games. This was our first time playing on an actual dirt surface. We had been practicing either in the gym or on the artificial turf of the football stadium. The ball really bounces fast there."

The Lady Lions has taken a 3-2 lead in the fifth inning of the opener. Mary Carter

reached first on an error to open the inning and was sacrificed to second by Brenda Pitts. Patti Killian's single drove in Carter.

Killian, who had stolen second and third, reached home on Lisa Gardner's home hit. Gardner stole second and third and came across when Gina Bradford singled.

Bullock's grand-slam homer in the seventh gave NEO the victory. Southern starter Alane Maloney, the team's most valuable player last year, had walked two batters to open the inning. Eileen

Rakowiecki came in in relief and issued a free pass to load the bases before the circuit blow.

"Maloney just got a little nervous," said Willoughby. "We played some pretty good defense in the game, committing only one error. Since last year, we have really tightened up our defense."

Southern scored a single run in both the fourth and seventh innings of the nightcap. In the fourth, Pitts, who reached on a single and moved to second on Gardner's hit, scored on an error. Pitts

drove in Gina Hunter with two runs in the seventh for the Lion's final run.

Said Willoughby, "We played a different group of players in the second game. We had several errors that didn't help any. Also, a controversial call by the umpire was upsetting to us."

Gardner collected three hits in the twin-bill to pace the Lady Lions. Pitts singled twice in the second game. Six other players had one hit apiece for the day.

"Our hitting wasn't too bad," said Willoughby. "We struck out 10 times,

which we'll have to cut down. Bradford, our freshman catcher, did an excellent job. She kept our pitchers under control and showed some leadership. I was real pleased with her performance."

Southern will be at home this afternoon for a double-header with Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, beginning at 2 p.m. The Lady Lions take to the road tomorrow, playing St. Louis University and the University of Missouri-St. Louis. Southwest Minnesota returns to Joplin on Tuesday for a pair of games.

University of Missouri sweeps doubleheader from Lions

The University of Missouri swept a baseball doubleheader from Missouri Southern, 16-4 and 13-5, Tuesday afternoon in Columbia. The double setback dropped the Lions to 5-12 for the season, but 10 of the losses have come against major college competition.

Outfielder Phil Bradley was the Missouri batting star in the opener with a single, triple and a home run. Bradley was 3-for-3 with three runs batted in and five runs scored.

Senior shortstop Rich Weisensee led off the game with a home run and Lions scored single runs in each of the next three innings. But Southern still trailed 11-4 entering the bottom of the fourth.

Southern scored in the second when Steve Goldman led off with a walk, moved up on a long outfield fly and scored on a hit by Ken Sherrell. The Lions added a run in the third when Dave Scott reached first on an error, moved up on a hit by Bob Breig and scored on a fielder's choice.

Weisensee led off the fourth with his second hit of the game. He advanced on a passed ball and scored on Scott's base hit.

The Lions scored four runs in the fourth inning of the second game to take a 5-4 lead, but Missouri rallied with six tallies in the bottom half of the inning.

Southern's first run was unearned, the result of a walk, a throwing error and a wild pitch in the first inning.

Trailing 4-1, the Lions rallied in the top of the fourth. Goldman walked and Tim Bay connected for a homer.

John Peterson suffered the loss in the first game for Southern. Dave McCaulla took the defeat in the second contest. Second baseman Lindy Snider had a double in the opener while Weisensee belted a two-bagger in the following game.

Kansas State University took two of three games from the Lions last weekend at Joe Becker Stadium. Southern won the first, 13-10, but the Wildcats came back

and were victorious in the next two, 17-7 and 10-9.

The Lions of Warren Turner staked right-hander Brad Coggin to a 7-0 lead in the first inning of the opener. All of the runs were unearned as Southern combined six hits—two by Weisensee—with two errors and a walk. Weisensee's bases-loaded triple knocked in three runs.

In the second, catcher Joe Bidinger doubled home Breig, who had walked, for an 8-0 lead.

Coggin experienced difficulties in the third as K-State scored three times on a single, a fielder's choice grounder, wild pitch, passed ball and an error. The Wildcats tied the game at nine-all with five runs in the fifth, sending Coggins and reliever Terry Swartz to the dugout. Right-hander Randy Burleson came on to retire the side and pick up the victory as Southern scored two runs each in the fifth and sixth.

Weisensee singled with two out in the fifth, stole second and third and, after

Snider walked, scored on a wild pitch. Snider came across on Scott's base hit to left center.

Southpaw Randy Meyer started for Southern in the nightcap and was quickly removed from the game. Two errors by Snider ignited a five-run outburst by the Wildcats.

Turner brought in three straight right-handers—Lindy Ratliff, Wes Yocum and Eddie Kuncie—and lefty Jerry Kissea, but none could stop the onslaught by K-State. Four runs in the fifth ended the game because of the 10-run rule. Senior Dennis Riffer belted a two-run homer in the third and tripled in the fourth to give him three RBI's for the season.

Sunday's game was a different story. Dan McAfee scored all the way from second on a throwing error with two outs in the ninth to give K-State an exciting 10-9 victory.

Burleson suffered the loss, but the senior

right-hander pitched well for the Lions. He permitted only three singles in three and two-thirds innings of relief in an attempt to pick up his second victory over the Wildcats.

McAfee singled to left to open the K-State ninth. He took second on a grounder hit to short. Robin Golden then lofted a foul fly down the first base line. First baseman Breig made the catch. McAfee faked a break for third, drawing a throw from Breig. The ball bounced in front of third baseman Kevin Staats, sailed over his head and down the third base line. McAfee slid home ahead of Goldman's throw from left.

Southern collected 15 singles during the course of the game. Scott led the way with three safeties in six plate appearances. Snider and Goldman each had two base hits.

Park College will be in town tomorrow for a double-header with the Lions at Joe Becker Stadium. Southern hosts Missouri Western for a twin-bill Sunday.



Dancers danced for 30 hours raising money for the MDA but they weren't the only ones raising money for "Jerry's Kids". Marie Ceselski and Paul Teverow did their part in the pie throwing contest, but on the receiving end of the pie. But there was still more...

Superdance nets over \$20,000 for 'the kids'

It lasted for 30 hours, and in that time over \$20,000 was raised for the Muscular Dystrophy Association. Superdance 1980, then, was termed a success by most. The event was sponsored by the Kappa Alpha fraternity and by KFSB, a Joplin radio station.

Over 70 persons danced in the 30 hour event and numerous others just came to watch the annual event which, for the first time, had an off campus sponsor.

However, there was more than dancing for those attending Superdance '80. Several special events were staged and these, too, added to that \$20,000 total for "Jerry's Kids." Of these events, the most

pleasing, for those throwing the pie, was the pie throwing contest. Several faculty members, students, and local citizens donated their faces for the fund-raising event.

Music for the dancers was provided by members of the Musicians Local Union #20. But when live music was not available Skip Sage and Steve Scott provided recorded music.

Prizes were also given out to dancers and other contest winners at the superdance. These were given by several local merchants.

Said one Superdance official, "It was a success."



Photos by Greg Holmes